



FOOTHILL - DE ANZA

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT
"TO SERVE AND PROTECT"



Police Chief's Advisory Committee (PCAC)

Meeting Agenda

February 17th, 2022, 4:00pm – 5:30pm

I. Welcome and Introductions

- A. The FHDA Police Department is responsible for the Police Chief's Advisory Committee (PCAC). The PCAC members are comprised of administrators, staff, faculty, and student representatives.

II. Approval of Minutes/Notes

III. 21-22 Academic Year Schedule

March 17, 2022

May 19, 2022

April 21, 2022

June 16, 2022

IV. Action Item – AB 481

- A. Review, proposal, recommendations

V. Training

- A. Implicit Bias, Racial Profiling, Procedural Justice, Cultural Diversity joint training opportunities

VI. RIPA

- A. Introduction and overview of RIPA

VII. Additional Discussion Topics

A. Community Policing

- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outreach events and initiatives 2. Forums, Education efforts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Building trust and transparency 4. Training provided for district (Ex; Workplace Violence and Active Shooter) |
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COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT

"TO SERVE AND PROTECT"

B. Public Safety

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|----------------------|---|
| 1. Homelessness | 7. Self-Initiated contacts vs Calls for service |
| 2. Mental Health | 8. Complaint process and status |
| 3. Active Assailants | 9. Police Blotter |
| 4. Crime statistics | 10. Demilitarization |
| 5. Clery Report data | 11. Legal Updates |
| 6. Crime Reduction | 12. Police Technology |

C. Resources

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| 1. Staffing and shortages | 4. Budget |
| 2. Recruitment, retention | 5. Law Enforcement challenges; PTSD,
staffing, divorce, fatigue |
| 3. Police Training (Use of Force, De-
escalation, Implicit Bias,
Procedural Justice, Perishable
Skills) | 6. Officer wellness |
| | 7. Policies and Procedures |

FOOTHILL DE ANZA

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT
"TO SERVE AND PROTECT"

January 2022

Title: Board Policy Recommendation Adopting a FHDAPD Equipment Use Policy per CA Assembly Bill No. 481 as an Emergency Measure to Take Effect Immediately Upon Adoption.

Location: Districtwide

Recommendation: Adopt a Policy

1. Establishing a Military Equipment Use Policy; and
2. Declaring the Board Policy to be an emergency measure to take effect immediately upon adoption.

Contact: Danny Acosta, Chief of Police (650) 949-7514, Police Department

Contents:

1. Description / Analysis
2. FHDAPD Policy 706 Military Equipment
3. Board Policy

FHDAPD Policy 706, Military Equipment

706.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code § 7070; Government Code § 7071; Government Code § 7072).

706.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

Governing body – The elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

Military equipment – Any of a wide variety of items as defined by California Government Code section 7070, subsections (c)(1) through (c)(16). Includes but is not limited to the following:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code § 30515, with the exception of standard-issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officer, agents, or employees.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.

- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs).
- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

706.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Foothill-De Anza Community College District Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

706.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should designate a member of this department to act as the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include but are not limited to:

- a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.
- b) Identifying department equipment that qualifies as military equipment in the current possession of the Department, or the equipment the Department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.
- c) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.
- d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Foothill-De Anza Community College District Police Department (Government Code § 7071).
- e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:
 1. Publicizing the details of the meeting.
 2. Preparing for public questions regarding the department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.
- f) Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Chief of Police and ensuring that the report is made available on the department website (Government Code § 7072).
- g) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of military equipment, and how the Department will respond in a timely manner.

706.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department:

Less Lethal Shotgun: Less Lethal Shotgun is used to deploy the less lethal 12-gauge Super-Sock Beanbag Round.

Purpose

To limit the escalation of conflict where employment of lethal force is prohibited or undesirable.

Authorized Use

Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

- Self-destructive, dangerous and/or combative individuals.
- Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained.
- Potentially vicious animals.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Lifespan

12g extended range impact "beanbags" ???

Fiscal Impact

Annual maintenance is approximately \$50 for each shotgun.

Training

All officers are trained in the 12 gauge less lethal shotgun as a less lethal option by in-service training. Firearms Instructor personnel receive additional training through and successfully completed a POST approved school.

Legal and Procedural Rules

It is the policy to utilize the less lethal shotgun only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force.

706.5 APPROVAL

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of a Board Policy adopting the military equipment policy. As part of the approval process, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the department website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The military equipment policy must be approved by the governing body prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

- a) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 2576a.
- b) Seeking funds for military equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting, or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.
- c) Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.
- d) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the jurisdiction of this department.
- e) Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.
- f) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment.
- g) Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.

706.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Military equipment should not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

706.7 ANNUAL REPORT

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

706.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

Exhibit 1: Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Less Lethal Shotgun: Less Lethal Shotgun is used to deploy the less lethal 12-gauge Super-Sock Beanbag Round.

- 12-GAUGE SUPER-SOCK BEANBAG ROUND:
 - Cost: \$5.95 per round,
 - Quantity: 4
 - A less lethal 2.4-inch 12-gauge shotgun round firing a ballistic fiber bag filled with 40 grams of lead shot at a velocity of 270-290 feet per second (FPS).
 - CTS Super-Sock rounds are discharged from a dedicated 12-gauge shotgun that is distinguishable by an orange butt stock and fore grip. This round provides accurate and effective performance when fired from the approved distance of not fewer than five (5) feet. The maximum effective range of this munition is up to 75 feet from the target.
 - The Model 2581 Super-Sock is in its deployed state immediately upon exiting the barrel. It does not require a minimum range to “unfold” or “stabilize.” The Super-Sock is an aerodynamic projectile. However, accuracy is relative to the shotgun, barrel length, environmental conditions, and the operator. The Super-Sock is very accurate. However, effectiveness depends on many variables, such as distance, clothing, stature, and the point where the projectile impacts.

AB 481 Military Equipment Description / Analysis

Description / Analysis

Issue Detail: Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481 or the Bill), codified at Government Code sections 7070 through 7075 requiring a law enforcement agency (LEA) to obtain approval from the applicable governing body, via adoption of a “military equipment” use policy (the Policy) by ordinance (the Ordinance), prior to the LEA funding, acquiring, or using military equipment. The Foothill-De Anza Police Department (FHDAPD) seeks Board of Trustees adoption of the attached Military Equipment Board Policy in order to allow FHDAPD to continue to use the vital equipment specified therein and require approval of future equipment use defined by AB 481 as “military equipment”.

Items deemed to be “military equipment” by AB 481 are used as a component of overall best practices for LEAs throughout the country. These tools have been tested in the field, and are used by LEAs to enhance citizen safety and officer safety. Loss of these items would jeopardize the welfare of citizens and peace officers within the FHDA.

The term “military equipment”, as used in AB 481, in fact does not necessarily indicate equipment that has been used by the military. Pursuant to AB 481, items deemed to be “military equipment” include, but are not limited to, unmanned aerial or ground vehicles, armored vehicles, command and control vehicles, pepper balls, less lethal shotguns, less lethal 40mm projectile launchers, long range acoustic devices, and flashbangs.

FHDAPD is committed to using the most up to date tools and equipment to safeguard the Foothill-De Anza Community. Some items deemed to be “military equipment” by AB 481 are in fact employed by FHDAPD, and LEA’s across the country as standard issued equipment, in order to specifically reduce risk to community members. These items provide peace officers with the ability to safely resolve volatile situations which otherwise might rise to the level of a lethal force encounter. To that end, the items at issue in this report, and accompanying Military Equipment Use Policy, also provide FHDAPD’s peace officers with vital tools that facilitate compliance with its stringent use of force policy.

Other items deemed to be “military equipment” via AB 481 include foundational equipment such as rifles. These rifles allow peace officers to address lethal threats from a greater distance and with greater precision.

Policy Considerations: The Board of Trustees has a long-standing commitment of ensuring the Foothill-De Anza Police Department has equipment necessary to safeguard the lives of the Foothill-De Anza Community

Economic Impacts: None.

Environmental Considerations: Not applicable.

Sustainability: There are no sustainability considerations associated with this report.

Committee Action: Police Chief's Advisory Committee / Chancellors Advisory Committee

Rationale for Recommendation: There is significant interest in ensuring that law enforcement continues to have access to equipment that will provide peace officers as many options as possible to safeguard lives, ensure safety, and protect civil liberties. The use of the tools identified below are vital to FHDAPD's mission and will continue to be strictly regulated through internal processes and oversight.

The proposed Board Policy seeks to approve FHDAPD's Policy 706, which constitutes FHDAPD's Military Equipment Use Policy. Policy 706 outlines each item identified in Government Code section 7070, which is currently owned by the District. The Policy also includes the current use and cost of each item (Exhibit 1). This particular item, and its stated uses, have been in place prior to the implementation of AB 481. Future acquisitions of any item deemed to be "military equipment" will require a further public meeting, policy update, and Board approval.

FHDAPD Policy 706 safeguards the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties. Policy 706 ensures that there are safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures in place. Any breach of Policy 706 will be corrected when discovered. Members of the public are provided direction per the policy on how to register complaints for violations. All items which result in a use of force will be investigated, as is already required by existing FHDAPD policy.

There are no reasonable alternatives to the items listed below. The FHDAPD has not discovered alternative items that can achieve the same objectives of officer and civilian safety. Each item's necessity is further described below:

The bean bag kinetic energy impact device affords the ability to use less lethal impact munitions. This allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides

an alternative option for deadly force when reasonable. The bean bag impact device also allows officers to confront a potentially armed or dangerous suspect at a longer distance. This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter. When necessary, there is no alternative to these less lethal weapon systems

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TITLE 1. GENERAL [100 - 7931.000] (Title 1 enacted by Stats. 1943, Ch. 134.)

DIVISION 7. MISCELLANEOUS [6000 - 7599.104] (Division 7 enacted by Stats. 1943, Ch. 134.)

CHAPTER 12.8. Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Military Equipment [7070 - 7075] (Chapter 12.8 added by Stats. 2021, Ch. 406, Sec. 2.)

7070. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Governing body" means the elected body that oversees a law enforcement agency or, if there is no elected body that directly oversees the law enforcement agency, the appointed body that oversees a law enforcement agency. In the case of a law enforcement agency of a county, including a sheriff's department or a district attorney's office, "governing body" means the board of supervisors of the county.

(b) "Law enforcement agency" means any of the following:

- (1) A police department, including the police department of a transit agency, school district, or any campus of the University of California, the California State University, or California Community Colleges.
- (2) A sheriff's department.
- (3) A district attorney's office.
- (4) A county probation department.

(c) "Military equipment" means the following:

- (1) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- (2) Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- (3) High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- (4) Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- (5) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- (6) Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- (7) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. However, items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- (8) Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- (9) Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- (10) Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.
- (11) Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

(12) "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.

(13) Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).

(14) The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.

(15) Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

(16) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (15), "military equipment" does not include general equipment not designated as prohibited or controlled by the federal Defense Logistics Agency.

(d) "Military equipment use policy" means a publicly released, written document governing the use of military equipment by a law enforcement agency or a state agency that addresses, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) A description of each type of military equipment, the quantity sought, its capabilities, expected lifespan, and product descriptions from the manufacturer of the military equipment.

(2) The purposes and authorized uses for which the law enforcement agency or the state agency proposes to use each type of military equipment.

(3) The fiscal impact of each type of military equipment, including the initial costs of obtaining the equipment and estimated annual costs of maintaining the equipment.

(4) The legal and procedural rules that govern each authorized use.

(5) The training, including any course required by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, that must be completed before any officer, agent, or employee of the law enforcement agency or the state agency is allowed to use each specific type of military equipment to ensure the full protection of the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties and full adherence to the military equipment use policy.

(6) The mechanisms to ensure compliance with the military equipment use policy, including which independent persons or entities have oversight authority, and, if applicable, what legally enforceable sanctions are put in place for violations of the policy.

(7) For a law enforcement agency, the procedures by which members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of military equipment, and how the law enforcement agency will ensure that each complaint, concern, or question receives a response in a timely manner.

(e) "State agency" means the law enforcement division of every state office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, and commission or other state body or agency, except those agencies provided for in Article IV (except Section 20 thereof) or Article VI of the California Constitution.

(f) "Type" means each item that shares the same manufacturer model number.

(Added by Stats. 2021, Ch. 406, Sec. 2. (AB 481) Effective January 1, 2022.)


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TITLE 1. GENERAL [100 - 7931.000] (Title 1 enacted by Stats. 1943, Ch. 134.)

DIVISION 7. MISCELLANEOUS [6000 - 7599.104] (Division 7 enacted by Stats. 1943, Ch. 134.)

CHAPTER 12.8. Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Military Equipment [7070 - 7075] (Chapter 12.8 added by Stats. 2021, Ch. 406, Sec. 2.)

7071. (a) (1) A law enforcement agency shall obtain approval of the governing body, by an ordinance adopting a military equipment use policy at a regular meeting of the governing body held pursuant to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2) or the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5), as applicable, prior to engaging in any of the following:

- (A) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to Section 2576a of Title 10 of the United States Code.
- (B) Seeking funds for military equipment, including, but not limited to, applying for a grant, soliciting or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.
- (C) Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.
- (D) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the territorial jurisdiction of the governing body.
- (E) Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body pursuant to this chapter.
- (F) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of, military equipment.
- (G) Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided by this paragraph.

(2) No later than May 1, 2022, a law enforcement agency seeking to continue the use of any military equipment that was acquired prior to January 1, 2022, shall commence a governing body approval process in accordance with this section. If the governing body does not approve the continuing use of military equipment, including by adoption pursuant to this subdivision of a military equipment use policy submitted pursuant to subdivision (b), within 180 days of submission of the proposed military equipment use policy to the governing body, the law enforcement agency shall cease its use of the military equipment until it receives the approval of the governing body in accordance with this section.

(b) In seeking the approval of the governing body pursuant to subdivision (a), a law enforcement agency shall submit a proposed military equipment use policy to the governing body and make those documents available on the law enforcement agency's internet website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue.

(c) The governing body shall consider a proposed military equipment use policy as an agenda item for an open session of a regular meeting and provide for public comment in accordance with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2) or the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5), as applicable.

(d) (1) The governing body shall only approve a military equipment use policy pursuant to this chapter if it determines all of the following:

- (A) The military equipment is necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.

(B) The proposed military equipment use policy will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties.

(C) If purchasing the equipment, the equipment is reasonably cost effective compared to available alternatives that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.

(D) Prior military equipment use complied with the military equipment use policy that was in effect at the time, or if prior uses did not comply with the accompanying military equipment use policy, corrective action has been taken to remedy nonconforming uses and ensure future compliance.

(2) In order to facilitate public participation, any proposed or final military equipment use policy shall be made publicly available on the internet website of the relevant law enforcement agency for as long as the military equipment is available for use.

(e) (1) The governing body shall review any ordinance that it has adopted pursuant to this section approving the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment at least annually and, subject to paragraph (2), vote on whether to renew the ordinance at a regular meeting held pursuant to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2) or the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5), as applicable.

(2) The governing body shall determine, based on the annual military equipment report submitted pursuant to Section 7072, whether each type of military equipment identified in that report has complied with the standards for approval set forth in subdivision (d). If the governing body determines that a type of military equipment identified in that annual military equipment report has not complied with the standards for approval set forth in subdivision (d), the governing body shall either disapprove a renewal of the authorization for that type of military equipment or require modifications to the military equipment use policy in a manner that will resolve the lack of compliance.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, if a city contracts with another entity for law enforcement services, the city shall have the authority to adopt a military equipment use policy based on local community needs.

(Added by Stats. 2021, Ch. 406, Sec. 2. (AB 481) Effective January 1, 2022.)


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CHAPTER 12.8. Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Military Equipment [7070 - 7075] (Chapter 12.8 added by Stats. 2021, Ch. 406, Sec. 2.)

7072. (a) A law enforcement agency that receives approval for a military equipment use policy pursuant to Section 7071 shall submit to the governing body an annual military equipment report for each type of military equipment approved by the governing body within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The law enforcement agency shall also make each annual military equipment report required by this section publicly available on its internet website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The annual military equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment:

- (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
- (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
- (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
- (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
- (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.

(b) Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing an annual military equipment report pursuant to this section, the law enforcement agency shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual military equipment report and the law enforcement agency's funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

(Added by Stats. 2021, Ch. 406, Sec. 2. (AB 481) Effective January 1, 2022.)